



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## DOCUMENTS.

At a meeting of deputies from a number of religious societies, in the Counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, held in Loughborough, August 27th, 1812, the following excellent resolutions were entered into.

WM. STRUTT, Esq. in the chair.

1. That it is, at all times, the duty of every CHRISTIAN, and every friend of humanity, to wish for peace, and to endeavour to promote it.

2. That it appears to this meeting, that christians in general have regarded the ravages of war with a supineness inconsistent with their religious profession, and have been culpably remiss in not exerting themselves to obtain the blessings of peace.

3. That the present period seems by no means unfavourable to an extended application to the legislative and executive authorities of these kingdoms, for the restoration of peace; but that, on the contrary, the convulsed state of the world requires every effort which can be made in the cause of suffering humanity.

4. That, impressed with these convictions, the present meeting recommends it to the friends of peace and humanity, in every part of the United Kingdom, to take into their serious consideration; and to adopt such legal and peaceable measures, as to them shall appear most eligible, in order to procure petitions, and cause them to be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the two Houses of Parliament, beseeching them to take such measures as their wisdom may deem most effectual to restore to our country the blessings of a just and permanent peace.

5. That, while the present meeting presumes not to dictate the terms in which application should be made to the legislative and executive authorities of these realms, the following form of petition is respectfully recommended to the consideration of the friends of peace, as embracing no topics relating to party politics, but as founded on the broad basis of christianity and humanity:

These resolutions were followed by the form of a petition, clear, and well imagined, and expressive of the sentiments of the above resolutions in a more expanded form.

BELFAST MAG. NO. LI.

## PETITION FOR PEACE..

A very numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Derby was held on Thursday, September 24, 1812, "to take into consideration the propriety of presenting petitions to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the two Houses of Parliament, praying that some efforts may be made for the restoration of the blessings of peace."

The meeting was convened by 205 of their fellow-townsmen, and held in the market-place, in consequence of the Mayor's having refused to comply with a requisition to call one for that purpose, signed by fifteen respectable householders, or to accommodate them with the use of the town-hall.

R. F. FORESTER, Esq. M.D. in the chair.

The following are the Resolutions which were adopted:—

1. That war is an evil greatly to be deplored by the Friends of Civilization and human happiness, and to be justified only on the ground of the most obvious necessity.

2. That conquest itself is a subject of exultation only as it may tend to the termination of a state of warfare.

3. That peace is a blessing ardently to be desired for our native country, and for the world at large.

4. That peace can be dreaded only by those who do not justly estimate the resources and energies of their country, or whose immediate interests are connected with the continuance of war.

5. That the pre-eminent glory of the British arms is such, as to take away the possibility of any imputation of pusillanimity or meanness on our conduct, in endeavouring to negotiate a peace.

6. That the farther prosecution of the war threatens us with an alarming increase of the burthens and miseries which it has already occasioned, whilst it promises to add nothing to the solid glory, or true interests of our country.

7. That a country, professing to be eminently a Christian nation, and which boasts of its attachment to good morals and social order, is peculiarly called upon

2 9

by the precepts of religion, to make every effort in its power for terminating the multiplied horrors of war.

8. That from these united considerations, petitions from such of the inhabitants of Derby and its neighbourhood, as are favourable to the proposed object, be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and to the two houses of Parliament, praying them to take such measures as their wisdom may devise, to restore to our country the blessings of an honourable and permanent peace.

9. That the following be adopted as the form of a petition to the House of Commons, and that similar petitions be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and to the House of Lords.

*(Here followed the Petition, which was adopted, with a few variations, from that recommended by the Loughboro' meeting, for whose resolutions see the preceding articles.)*

10. That the petitions lie for signatures at the shop lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Davenport, Mercer, at the corner of St. Mary's gate.

11. That the proceedings of this meeting be advertised in the Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester papers, the Rockingham, Liverpool Mercury, Stamford News, and Manchester Gazette.

12. That a committee be formed to carry the Resolutions of this meeting into effect, consisting of the following gentlemen, Dr. Forester, W. Strutt, J. Strutt, Edwards, Hancock, Smith, Robertshaw, Gawthorne, Eyre, Higginson, Clay, Swinburne, Murphy, Severne, Thomas Wright, Jessopp.

13. That the thanks of the town be due to the gentlemen who signed the unsuccessful requisition to the Mayor, and to the 205 who summoned this meeting.

14. That the Mayor, in refusing to comply with the requisition to call a meeting, did not act with the courtesy and propriety usually observed on such occasions towards the inhabitants of this borough.

R. F. FORESTER, Chairman.

Dr. Forester having left the Chair, it was taken by William Strutt, Esq., when the following resolution was received with reiterated applause.

15. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, for his steady and impartial conduct this day, and for his uniform efforts to promote the true interests of his fellow townsmen.

WM. STRUTT.

TO THE WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT  
ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BED-  
FORD.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Ministers of the Crown having advised his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to a Dissolution of the Parliament, much earlier than has been usual since the passing of the Septennial Act, and nineteen months before the period of its legal expiration.

Those members, therefore, of the late House of Commons, who owed their election to the exercise of popular franchise, are again before the tribunal of the People.

Such ought to be the case of all. That it might become so, I have never ceased to labour; and, if I shall be re-elected, I shall continue strenuous in my exertions to effect so great and necessary a Constitutional Reformation. Such is my own case; and I appeal to my past conduct for my justification in again offering myself a Candidate for the honour of representing you in the new Parliament.

Finding no trace of any public ground for the step which the Prince Regent has been advised to take, but strong reasons why the existence of the late Parliament should have been suffered to continue, in the very afflicting and precarious state of the health of the Sovereign, I must attribute the advice given to the private views of the advisers. Whatever may have been their influence in the late House of Commons, they must expect to increase it in the next, by the means which are unfortunately in the power of all Ministers.

It is easy to conjecture that those who have counselled the dissolution of the last, will very early propose to the new Parliament to abrogate the sound constitutional enactment, by which it would necessarily terminate within a given time after the demise of the Crown, and to pass an act for the prolongation and security of its own existence.

In these circumstances it behoves the people to be more than usually circumspect in the choice of their representatives, whom they have the power to choose; and in soliciting your favour once more, I ask more than the ordinary portion of your confidence.

The season of profession from me to you is past. The connexion between us, so honourable and gratifying to me, has too long subsisted to leave me any thing to

hope from professions, if my conduct has not secured to me your esteem. As a Member of Parliament I have been too long before you and the public, and in all the other relations of life I have acted too immediately under your eye, to have left any part of my character unexplored by you. I know your justice too well to be afraid of your verdict. If you can pronounce favourably on the purity of my intentions, you will make indulgent allowance for the feebleness or imperfection with which those intentions have been carried into execution.

I have been called upon to surrender up my trust at a most critical time, when the selection of measures for the guidance and welfare of the State requires all the discrimination of the wisest, all the energy of the boldest, and all the forbearance of the most temperate men that ever were called to the Administration of the highest of human affairs.

A combination of such qualities may overcome the complicated difficulties of our situation; by taking advantage of the transcendent glory of our arms, and turning victory to the best account to which it can be applied by the victorious.

A rash, vacillating, and presumptuous conduct, will aggravate all the evils which it has induced, and turn our military success to nought.

Five years have elapsed since I had the honour to address you last, as Candidate for your Representation; and we are still at war. The calamity of war is more widely extended, and has reached the great American Continent.

In the interval, Austria has again been in conflict with France. She has again been subdued; and is now her ally, in a war in which they are jointly engaged against Russia.

Upon the Peninsula, events have taken place which have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. By the consummate genius of our commander, and the irresistible valour of our troops, feats have been performed which shrink not from any historical comparison whatever. They have exalted the name of England, great as it was, in arms; and if used with wisdom, whilst in their bloom, may establish the real independence of Spain, and procure repose to the world.

If the victory of Salamanca has raised a belief in the minds of those by whose counsels we are governed, that the French will be forcibly expelled from Spain, such a be-

lief I cannot but consider as without solid ground.

America is added to the list of our enemies, and is waging open war against us, which I deem the heaviest of all the calamities that have befallen this country. This new war has been produced by a system of commercial policy, to which the late House of Commons lent its full support in its commencement; upheld in its progress, and abandoned when, as it has unhappily proved, it was too late for such a step to produce its effect.

That system was opposed by myself, and others much more powerful than me. We made repeated attempts to end it. Its effects were foreseen and foretold. Our efforts were thwarted, and our speculations were treated with scorn, by the same House of Commons which yielded, when too late, to the irresistible evidence of that dreadful scene of internal distress, which it would not contemplate or believe, till it was laid bare to the whole world, and had produced a tardy and reluctant conviction upon its authors and abettors.

The Parliament which preceded the last, was dissolved because a disposition had been manifested in the House of Commons of that day, to do partial justice to those of our fellow subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion, who devote their lives for their country in our fleets and armies.

You remember the hideous outcry that was raised during the elections of the new members; equally disgraceful to those who excited it, and to the church, of which it professed the guardianship.

The House of Commons, immediately upon its meeting, and repeatedly afterwards rejected the petitions of the Roman Catholics with disdain: but it has not been dissolved without abjuring its pernicious error, by resolving, early in the next session, to take into consideration, the claims of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. It did more, by passing the act, chap. 155, of the last session, entitled, An Act "to repeal certain Acts, and amend other Acts relating to religious worship and assemblies, and persons preaching or teaching therein," it gave practical proof of the rapid strides it had taken in a space inconceivably short for such an effect to be produced, and gave happy omen of the blessedness to be expected from the termination of all religious disability and persecution.

It rests with the electors of the United Kingdom to take what care they can, that

the design, the resolution, and manifest intention of the late House of Commons, on these points, shall not be disappointed.

The subject of the currency of the realm forced itself upon the attention of the House. It was fully and ably discussed: and after the discussion, it was resolved, upon the motion of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, "That Bank-notes are in public estimation equal in value to Gold."

How far the Chancellor of the Exchequer was justified in proposing, or the House in adopting such a resolution, every one of the public is fully capable of deciding. But it is remarkable, that in the same session, the same House of Commons concurred in a law, making it highly penal to act in contradiction to that opinion, and to part with paper for gold at a price lower than its nominal value. A vain attempt to arrest the flight of gold from a country inundated with paper, a repetition of the folly so often exposed and exploded in the conduct of all the weak and despotic governments of Europe. That law was continued, and is now in force; others have been superadded, which will exterminate the only remaining medium of metallic circulation in most parts of the country, by making local-tokens illegal after the 25th day of March next.

That the late House did not condemn the universally reprobated Convention of Cintra; that it justified and applauded the atrocious and impolitic attack upon Copenhagen, with the robbery of its fleets and arsenals; and that it commended the expedition to Walcheren, are matters of history not to be forgotten; but in this age of the world, great events press with such rapidity upon us, that they cannot be dwelt upon beyond the term of their own operation, although in their consequences they are deeply felt.

I have thought it expedient to make this statement of my view of the general situation of the country, at a period when it is morally impossible things should rest in their present state.

The effects of enormous foreign expenditure, accompanied by a depreciation of the paper-currency of a kingdom, added to the stoppage of its manufactures, and a stagnation of its trade, are too well known.

My wish then is, that an earnest endeavour should now be made to accomplish a general pacification.

The time appears to me to be very favourable to a direct manly open proceeding of that nature. I deplore the sad effects of long protracted war. I see nothing formidable in peace. Its accomplishment may be beyond our reach; but till it has been proved to me to be so, I shall not believe it; and I am sure it would be prudent and proper to make the attempt. I cannot make up my mind to that state of national desperation, the consequence of war carried on without the hope or prospect of its termination; without full proof of its indispensable necessity.

He who attempts to give the slightest sketch of the events which have taken place during the existence of the last Parliament, cannot omit the mention of that extraordinary and atrocious crime, which in a moment closed the career of the first minister of the crown, deprived his family of its dearest treasure, and society of one of its most amiable and valuable members.

I was present in attendance upon my duty in the House of Commons, when that foul murder was perpetrated upon Mr. Perceval. I had been constantly opposed to him. I had always condemned the mode by which he had acquired power, and his use of it when acquired. But the sensations I then experienced, proved to me, that I had not deceived myself in supposing it was sense of public duty, not animosity or envy towards any man which had actuated my public conduct. I deeply regret his untimely end. My opinion of the measures of his administration remains unchanged.

It has afforded one of the most striking examples upon record of the instability of human affairs, and the insecurity of human life in places of the greatest apparent safety, to persons the best formed to attach friends, and to conciliate the regard of opponents.

If you believe I have been faithful, diligent, and disinterested; and if, in a season of such complicated difficulty, my past conduct entitles me to your confidence for the future, I shall indeed derive the greatest gratification from my re-election, and will endeavour to do my duty, nothing abating of my hope and wish to serve my country.

You have it again in your power to bestow upon me the warmest distinction I shall ever court.

I have the honour to be, with affectionate respect and attachment,

Gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful servant,

SAMUEL WHITBREAD.

Southill, September 29.

REMARKS ON THE SIXTH REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

(Continued from page 232.)

The directors have given us a statement of what it has been possible to learn respecting Mr. Park, and as the fate of this interesting and magnanimous traveller is justly an object of great curiosity to the public, we shall insert the passage entire:

"The last accounts received from this distinguished traveller, were dated from Sansanding, on the river Niger. He then transmitted to the Secretary of State the journal of his proceedings down to that period. This journal has been received; and the substance of it, which is highly interesting, the directors have obtained leave from government to publish.

"In a former Report, it was mentioned, that Governor Maxwell, who then commanded at Senegal, had sent a native Mohammedan, of the name of Isaac, (the same man who had accompanied Mr. Park, as a guide, to Sansanding,) into the interior, in order to procure some correct account of his fate. This man returned to Senegal after an absence of about twenty months, and made a written report of his proceedings to Governor Maxwell. A translation of this report has been forwarded by Governor Maxwell to the Board, and it is intended to publish the substance of it, along with Mr. Park's Journal. In the mean time, they have thought it right to lay before the Meeting an extract from that part of it which gives an account of the fate of Mr. Park.

"Isaac had accompanied Mr. Park, as his guide, as far as Sansanding, on the Niger. He then quitted him, after having procured another guide, of the name of Amadee-Fatouma, who agreed to accompany Mr. Park to the confines of Haoussa.

"Isaac found this man at Sansanding, and from him he received a detailed account of Mr. Park's proceedings from the time of his embarking, at Sansanding, on board a large schooner-rigged canoe, in

which he had undertaken to navigate the Niger to its mouth, until the period of his parting with him, which was a day or two after they had reached the kingdom of Haoussa. The narrative of Amadee-Fatouma then proceeds as follows:

"Next day Mr. Park departed, and I slept in the village (Yaour.) Next morning I went to the king, to pay my respects to him. On entering the house, I found two men, who came on horse-back. They were sent by the chief of Yaour. They said to the king, We are sent by the chief of Yaour to let you know, that the white men went away without giving you or him (the chief) any thing. They have a great many things with them, and we have received nothing from them; and this Amadee-Fatouma, now before you, is a bad man, and has likewise made a fool of you both. The king immediately ordered me to be put in irons, which was accordingly done, and every thing I had taken from me. Some were for killing me, and some for preserving my life. The next morning, early, the king sent an army to a village called Bousa, near the river's side. There is before this village a rock across the whole breadth of the river. One part of the rock is very high: there is there a large opening in that rock, in the form of a door, which is the only passage for the water to pass through: the tide current is here very strong. The army went and took possession of the top of this opening. Mr. Park came there after the army had posted itself: he nevertheless attempted to pass. The people began to attack him, throwing lances, pikes, arrows, and stones. Mr. Park defended himself for a long time: two of his slaves, at the stern of the canoes, were killed. They threw every thing they had in the canoe into the river, and kept firing; but being overpowered by numbers and fatigue, and unable to keep up the canoe against the current, and no probability of escaping, Mr. Park took hold of one of the white men and jumped into the water. Martin did the same; and they were drowned in the stream in attempting to escape. The only slave remaining in the boat, seeing the natives persist in throwing weapons at the canoe, stood up and said to them 'Stop throwing, now you see nothing in the canoe, and nobody but myself; therefore cease. Take me and the canoe, but don't kill me.' They took possession of the canoe and the man, and carried them to the king.